



BOROUGH OF JARROW.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
HEALTH DEPARTMENT
FOR 1940.

B. BUCKLEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

JARROW-ON-TYNE :
Printed by SMITH BROS. (Hebburn & Jarrow), Ltd.
Walter Street.

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
JARROW,
CO. DURHAM,
AUGUST, 1941.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Jarrow

MRS. SCOTT AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the 66th Annual Report of the Health Department upon the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough of Jarrow for the year 1940, drawn up on the lines similar to those of previous years, but at the request of the Ministry of Health the report is somewhat abbreviated, though all essential data is retained.

Despite conditions prevailing during the year which predisposed to the spread of infectious disease, statistics show that 1940 was nevertheless a fairly satisfactory year from the Public Health point of view.

The estimate of population supplied by the Registrar General is of civilian population only, and shows a considerable reduction on the previous estimate. The non-civilian population is excluded from all statistics.

The birth rate showed an increase on 1939, but the death rate was also slightly higher. The Maternal Mortality rate substantially improved, but the infant mortality rate showed a slight increase compared with 1939, mainly due to an increase in the number of infant deaths from premature birth and congenital malformations. The death rate from tuberculosis increased slightly compared with 1939, but this was due mainly to the reduced estimate of population, as the number of deaths was the same as in 1939. The pulmonary rate showed a slight decrease and the non-pulmonary rate an increase on the previous year. The number of new cases of all forms of tuberculosis notified during the year was slightly lower than in 1939. The number of deaths and the death rate from cancer continued to show a reduction on previous years.

The vital statistics for the Borough compare fairly satisfactorily with the National Statistics, except that our infant mortality rate and the tuberculosis death rate are still somewhat higher than for the rest of the country.

Notifications of infectious disease showed a considerable increase

on 1939. An outbreak of diphtheria assumed disturbing proportions during the last quarter of the year, until an immunisation scheme was put into operation towards the end of the year, and although the full benefit of the scheme will not be obtained until 1941, it can be said that the number of new cases notified has subsequently declined. Measles was very prevalent during the summer months of the year. An increase also occurred in the incidence of cerebro-spinal fever and pneumonia while scarlet fever was less prevalent than for many years.

As mentioned last year, many schemes under consideration by the Local Authority, had to be abandoned on the outbreak of war, e.g. the provision of a County Orthopaedic Hospital, a General Hospital, a Joint Infectious Diseases Hospital, new Swimming Baths and Playing Fields. The housing programme was also suspended, but will become a question requiring the immediate attention of the Government and Local Authorities after the war.

The Maternity and Child Welfare schemes continued to operate successfully from temporary headquarters. During the year agreement was reached with South Shields General Hospital for the admission of emergency maternity cases to that hospital, and towards the end of the year the Council purchased a residential house in the Borough for conversion into a Maternity Home.

The National Milk Scheme, administered by the Ministry of Health up to the end of July, and then taken over by the Ministry of Food, under which expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are allowed milk at a reduced rate, or free in certain cases, continued successfully during the year.

The routine work of the Department has been carried on fairly successfully despite the additional A.R.P. duties, in connection with the Casualty Services.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their valuable co-operation and the keen interest which they have taken in the administration of the Department. I also desire to tender my thanks to all members of my staff for the efficient and helpful assistance I have received from them during the year.

B. BUCKLEY,
Medical Officer of Health.

II. Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Medical Superintendent of Isolation Hospital.

Robt. A. Good, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., *N.U.Ir.*
1st January, 1940, to 1st June, 1940.

B. Buckley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
Acting M.O.H. 1st June to 3rd December, 1940.
Appointed M.O.H. 3rd December, 1940.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant School Medical Officer.

B. Buckley, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.
1st January, 1940, to 1st June, 1940.

T. C. Healy, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H.
Temporary, 1st June, 1940.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Inspector under Food and Drugs Act, Inspector under Diseases of Animals Acts, and Shops Inspector.

R. C. Thompson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector,
Cert. S.I.B., D.I.Hy

Sanitary Inspectors.

W. W. Reed, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Asst. Shops Inspector).

G. G. Stanley, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat Inspector. (Assistant Shops Inspector).

Matron of Isolation Hospital.

Miss C. Johnson, State Registered Nurse,
Certified Fever Nurse.

Health Visitors.

Mrs. G. Morris, Cert. Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Mrs. D. Baty, State Registered Nurse, Cert. Midwife.

Mrs. D. Walton, State Registered Nurse, Cert. Midwife.
(Temporary).

Clerks.

W. D. Forrest (Health Department). Joined H.M. Forces
27th April, 1940.

Miss R. Gatens (Health Department). Temporary, commenced
3rd June, 1940.

J. P. Gibson (Health Department). Temporary. Transferred
to Ministry of Food 1st August, 1940.

Miss I. Besford and Miss N. Boyle (School Medical and
Child Welfare).

III. Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area of the Borough (including 260 acres of inland water)—1,985 acres.

Population.—1931 Census, 32,018.

Registrar General's estimate of civilian population for 1940—27,610.

NOTE.—The estimate of civilian population is given for the calculation of death rates and incidence of notifiable diseases amongst civilians. As estimates of the numbers and distribution of the non-civilian population are not available, the birth rate can only be based on the civilian population of 1940 as used for death rates.

Non-civilian deaths and non-civilian notifications are excluded from all statistics.

Number of inhabited houses at the end of 1940—7,850.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1940—£121,342.

Sum represented by a Penny Rate—£448.

Social Conditions.—The chief industries of the Borough are ship-repairing, ship-breaking, furniture manufacture, petroleum refining, petroleum storage, and light metal working. There is practically no industrial employment of women in the area. No occupation in particular is adversely affecting the health of the population.

Unemployment.—The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Jarrow and Hebburn, is not in a position, owing to war-time restrictions, to supply any information relating to unemployment for 1940.

Mr. R. B. Hindmarsh, Area Public Assistance Officer, has kindly supplied me with the following details of the average number of persons and cases chargeable in Jarrow during 1940.

Year.	Persons	Cases.
1940	2,789	1,335

These figures shew a reduction on the numbers chargeable during previous years as a result of the transfer of old-age pensioners to the Unemployment Assistance Board, as will be seen from the following records:—

Year.		Persons.		Cases.
1935	...	5,060	...	2,170
1936	...	5,466	...	2,308
1937	...	4,566	...	1,988
1938	...	4,420	...	1,967
1939	...	3,653	...	1,749

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Live Births.			
Total registered	536	287	249
Legitimate	505	273	232
Illegitimate	31	14	17
Still Births.			
Total registered	14	7	7
Legitimate	14	7	7
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths.			
Total registered	432	222	210
Maternal Mortality.			
Deaths from puerperal causes:—			
Puerperal Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	2	—	2
Total	2	—	2
Infant Mortality.			
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—			
Total registered	38	26	12
Legitimate	35	24	11
Illegitimate	3	2	1
Deaths from Special Causes.			
Totals registered:—			
Tuberculosis	34	21	13
Pulmonary	27	15	12
Non-Pulmonary	7	6	1
Cancer	40	23	17
Pneumonia	23	14	9
Influenza	7	2	5
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Measles	2	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	7	2	5
Diarrhoea, etc., (under 2 years) ...	5	3	2

Summary of Vital Statistics for the Year.

RATES.	JARROW.	Comparative Statistics (where available).	
		England & Wales.	Durham County.
Birth Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated civilian population 1940	19.41	14.6	16.8
Still Birth Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated civilian population 1940	0.51	0.55	—
Death Rate—			
Per 1,000 estimated civilian population 1940	15.65	14.3	12.5
Maternal Mortality Rate—			
Per 1,000 total (live and still) births :—			
Puerperal Sepsis	nil.	0.54	—
Other Maternal Causes	3.68	1.64	—
Total	3.68	2.18	3.72
Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age—			
All infants per 1,000 live births	71.7	55.0	62.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	70.14	—	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	96.77	—	—
Death Rates—per 1,000 estimated civilian population:—			
Tuberculosis	1.23	0.70	0.68
Pulmonary	0.98	0.59	0.59
Non-Pulmonary	0.25	0.11	0.09
Cancer	1.45	1.72	—
Pneumonia	0.83	—	—
Influenza	0.25	0.32	0.25
Whooping Cough	nil.	0.02	0.02
Measles	0.07	0.02	0.04
Scarlet Fever	nil.	0.00	0.002
Diphtheria	0.25	0.06	0.09
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	9.43	4.6	—
(Rate per 1,000 live births).			

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics for Jarrow and some other areas for the year 1940.

	1	2	3	4	5
	Live Birth Rate.	Still Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years).	Infant Mortality Rate (under 1 year).
JARROW M.B.	19·41	0·51	15·65	9·43	71·7
England & Wales ...	14·6	0·55	14·3	4·6	55
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	16·0	0·64	15·8	5·9	61
148 Smaller Towns.. (Population 25,000— 50,000 at 1931 Census).	15·7	0·55	12·8	4·4	54
London	13·7	0·44	17·8	5·8	50
Durham County	16·8	—	12·5	—	62

NOTE.—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 civilian population.
4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

TABLE OF CAUSES AND AGES AT DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Total all Ages.	Net Deaths at the subjoined ages, of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.										Total Deaths whether Residents or Non-Residents in the district.	WARDS					TOTALS.		
		Under 1 Year.											North	South.	East.	West.	Grange.	Central.	Primrose & Hedworth.	Sex. M. F.
		1 Year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65 Years & over.								
All Causes	419	37	4	2	8	1	6	14	22	32	104	183	43	35	48	45	65	6	215	204
Erythoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6
Cerebro-spinal Fever	6	3	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	..	1	..	1	1	5
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria	7	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	27	..	1	..	..	..	2	3	12	7	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	15	12
Other forms of Tuberculosis	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	6	1
Syphilitic Disease	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	..	3	1	..	3	1	2
Influenza	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	..	..	1	3	2	1	2	5
Measles	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Acute Poliomyelitis & Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cancer of Buccal Cavity & Oesophagus (males only)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	1	2	7
Cancer of Uterus	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	3
Cancer of Breast	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Cancer of all other sites	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	2	12	4	3	3	3	3	5	13	14
Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	2
Inter-arterial Vascular Lesions	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	10	29	3	2	1	1	1	5	12	6	17
Heart Disease	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	17	51	5	7	12	4	11	10	13	42	42
Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	15	..	2	2	2	2	2	2	16
Bronchitis	46	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	20	23	8	4	4	6	6	11	21	22
Pneumonia	23	6	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	5	5	2	2	4	4	4	2	5	14
Other Respiratory Diseases	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2	4
Ulceration of Stomach or Duodenum	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	5
Appendicitis	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Other Digestive Diseases	16	2	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	8	3	..	3	5	3	2	..	1	2	7
Nephritis	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal & Post-parturient Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Maternal Causes	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pre-mature Birth	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	7
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	..	2	2	7
Suicide	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	2	7
Road Traffic Accidents	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	3	3
Other Violent Causes	23	..	1	1	1	1	1	3	..	2	6	6	1	..	16	..	2	2	12	11
All Other Causes	39	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	5	4	27	8	4	3	5	10	3	22	22
TOTALS	432	38	4	2	8	2	6	14	22	33	109	188	46	39	71	71	100	18	271	271

One outward transferable death was registered, and 167 deaths of residents.

INFANT MORTALITY.—Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year, 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGE GROUPS.										WARDS					TOTALS.		Totals. Sex.	
	Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks and under 8 Months.	8 to 6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.	North.	South.	East	West.	Grange.	Central	Primrose and Hedworth.	M.	F.
	13	2	2	..	17	4	10	4	2	37	5	4	7	5	..	5	11	25	12
All Causes { Certified .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
{ Uncertified .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Small Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1
Gastro-enteritis .....	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculous Meningitis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Abdominal Tuberculosis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	6	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	4	2
Congenital Malformations	3	1	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	9	2	1	2	..	2	2	2	6	3
Premature Birth	7	1	..	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Atelectasis	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
Injury at Birth	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rickets .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Non-tuberculous Meningitis (Meningococcal)	3	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2
Convulsions .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bronchitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia (all forms)	6	..	1	..	1	1	3	1	..	6	1	1	..	3	..	..	1	5	1
Suffocation (overlying) .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other causes	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
TOTALS.....	38	13	2	2	17	5	10	4	2	38	5	4	7	5	..	5	12	26	12

The Registrar General's Short List of Causes of Death for 1940.

Causes of Death.		Male.	Female.
All Causes	432	222	210
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—
Cerebro Spinal Fever	1	5	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	2	5	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	15	12	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	6	1	—
Syphilitic Diseases	2	3	—
Influenza	2	5	—
Measles	—	2	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis.	—	—	—
Acute Infectious Encephalitis	—	—	—
Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	7	—	—
Cancer of Uterus	—	2	—
Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	4	3	—
Cancer of Breast	—	2	—
Cancer of all other sites	13	10	—
Diabetes	1	5	—
Intra Cranial Vascular Lesions	16	22	—
Heart Disease	35	43	—
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	12	7	—
Bronchitis	23	23	—
Pneumonia	13	9	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	—
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum	2	—	—
Diarrhoea, under 2 years of age	3	2	—
Appendicitis	2	1	—
Other Digestive Diseases	6	10	—
Nephritis	3	1	—
Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes	—	2	—
Premature Birth	6	3	—
Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	7	2	—
Suicide	3	2	—
Road Traffic Accidents	1	—	—
Other Violent Causes	12	11	—
All other causes	22	16	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	{ Legitimate { Illegitimate { Total	24 2 26	11 1 12

Other Statistics Provided by the Registrar-General.

Areal Comparability Factor 1.08

Live Births.

	I.M.		B.R.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Total	283	247	287	249
Legitimate	269	230	273	232
Illegitimate	14	17	14	17

The number of live births are shown in two forms above:—one B.R. for calculating Birth Rates and the other I.M. for calculating Infant and Maternal Mortalities.

Still Births.

	Male.	Female.
Total	7	7
Legitimate	7	7
Illegitimate	—	—

Any variations there may be between the Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death and the Table of Causes and Ages at Death compiled locally are due to the fact that in certain instances the Registrar-General obtains fuller information from the certifying medical practitioners which enables him to classify deaths with greater accuracy.

REMARKS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

The estimate of the population of the Borough for 1940 supplied by the Registrar General is an estimate of the civilian population only, and non-civilian deaths are excluded from all statistics. This figure, which differs from the estimates of total population in previous years, is lower than the estimate for 1939, and consequently has affected some of the principal rates.

The Birth Rate has been thus affected. The absolute increase in the number of births during the year over 1939, was 11, but the Birth Rate has increased from 17.10 per 1,000 population to 19.41. This compares favourably with the National Rate of 14.6.

Likewise the Death Rate has been affected. There is an absolute decrease of 24 compared with 1939, but the Death Rate has increased from 15.29 to 15.65.

The Areal Comparability Factor for the year is 1.08. (The Areal Comparability Factor is used to readjust the crude death rate for making comparison with the principal death rates of other localities owing to

the variations in the age and sex constitution of the population). The corrected death rate is 16.90.

The Infantile Mortality Rate for the year stands at 71.7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 62.98 in 1939, which was the lowest rate yet reached in the Borough. The 1940 figure compares favourably with the Borough rates for 1938 and 1937. The Infantile Mortality for pneumonia was halved compared with 1939, but there was an increase in the total neo-natal deaths, principally on account of the increase in the number of deaths from Premature Birth and Congenital Malformations. There were three deaths from Meningococcal Meningitis.

The Maternal Mortality Rate for 1940 was 3.68 per 1,000 total births which compared favourably with the Rate of 9.14 for the previous year. The National Rate for 1940 was 2.18. No deaths were attributable to Puerperal Sepsis.

The total number of deaths from Tuberculosis was the same as in 1939, but the rate is slightly higher on account of the lower estimate of population. The Pulmonary Rate has decreased from 1.04 to 0.98 per 1,000 population.

The Cancer Death Rate continues to decline. The Death Rate from Pneumonia was 0.83 per 1,000 population, a further decrease on all previous years.

The death rate from Diphtheria rose from 0.10 in 1939 to 0.25 per 1,000 population in 1940.

IV. General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Laboratory Facilities.

Pathological and bacteriological specimens requiring examination are sent to King's College, Newcastle. In addition minor examinations are made at the Clinics and Isolation Hospital. The following list shows the extent of the work done during the year, together with the results obtained:—

	Positive.	Negative.	Inconclusive.	Total.
Sputum for Tuberculosis...	19	72	—	91
Swabs for Diphtheria	72	383	11	466
Virulence Test	1	—	—	1
Swabs for Cerebro Spinal				
Fever	—	14	—	14
Enteric Specimens—				
Blood	2	3	—	5
Faeces	—	5	—	5
Urine	—	4	—	4
				—
			Total	586
				—

The comparative total for 1939 was 202.

Ambulance Facilities.

Cases of infectious disease are removed to hospital by the Corporation Motor Ambulance. A new motor ambulance was purchased by the Corporation towards the end of the year and is used for general cases such as street accidents and maternity cases. The local St. John Ambulance Association possess two motor ambulances which are also used for general cases. These facilities are adequate for the needs of the Borough.

Home Nursing.

This work is undertaken by the Jarrow Nursing Association which is maintained by voluntary subscriptions and collections. In 1940, the nurse paid 3,667 visits as compared with 3,597 in the previous year. Where necessary, nursing requisites are lent, and dressings supplied, in addition to the nursing aid.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Acca House—Monday, Tuesday and Thursday	2 p.m.
Clinic, Bede Burn Road—Monday (for the distribution of dried milk only)	2 p.m.

Ante-Natal Centre.

Acca House—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday... 2 p.m.

Artificial Light Clinic.

Clinic, Walter Street—Friday 9 a.m.

Tuberculosis Clinic.

This clinic is situated at Kent Street and is administered by the County Council.

Monday—Children up to 12 years of age, and adult

women 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Wednesday—Boys over 12 years of age, and adult

men 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare.**Midwifery Service.**

There are five practicing midwives in the Borough. The service is administered by the Durham County Council.

Maternity Services.

The centres, with the time at which they are open, are given above. Clinic services are proceeding satisfactorily at Acca House, which was taken over at the outbreak of war owing to the two clinics having been taken over as First Aid Posts by the Casualty Service.

Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children.

An agreement exists between the Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle, and the Town Council, whereby the latter pays the Hospital £60 per annum plus the cost of any serum supplied for the treatment of abnormal and other maternity cases admitted from the Borough. During the year eleven cases were admitted under this agreement.

In December, 1940, it was decided that certain emergency maternity cases would be admitted to the South Shields General Hospital, and the Borough Council devised an income-scale for payment to meet their maintenance charges.

Towards the end of December, the Borough Council purchased the large residential house Danesfield, situated in Bede Burn Road for conversion into a Maternity Home. The task of equipping and adapting the building was commenced forthwith.

The Nursery School at Clervaux Terrace, though completed, did not open during the year.

Health Visitors.

No change in the personnel of the Health Visitors occurred during the year. Each district in the Borough has been visited regularly by them and the summary of their work will be found in the following pages.

Child Life Protection.

During 1940 there were seven children on the local authority's register of whom two were legally adopted. All cases were visited regularly during the year by the Health Visitors.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant and Nursing Mothers attending the clinics are free to participate in the dental scheme. The patient's choice of dentist is allowed, and treatment is provided free in necessitous cases.

Summary of Maternity and Child Welfare Work.

Births Notified.	By Doctors.	By Midwives.	Total.
Live Births	98	... 415	... 513
Still Births	7	... 6	... 13
			— 526
Routine Visits by Health Visitors.			
First visits to infants under one year ...	...	...	489
Revisits, infants under one year	...	...	1291
Revisits to children 1—5 years	...	...	3554
First visits to expectant mothers	...	...	125
Revisits to expectant mothers ...	...	...	124
			— 5583
Other Visits by Health Visitors.			
Still Births ... ..	...	...	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	...	...	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	5
Infant Death Inquiries ... ..	...	...	21
Infant Protection ... ..	...	...	6
Maternal Death Inquiries	...	...	3
Special Visits ... ..	...	...	278
			— 327
Findings.			
Breast Fed Children ... ..	...	...	449
Partially Breast Fed Children ... ..	...	...	16
Artificially Fed Children ... ..	...	...	24
			— 489
Vaccinated ... ..	...	...	1410
Conscientious Objectors...	...	...	2897
Not Known ... ..	...	...	538
			— 4845
Mothercraft Classes—Number Held...	...	...	8

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

Number of Sessions—Acca House	142
Attendances—Infants under one year—Acca House	2501
Children 1—5 years—Acca House	191
Doctor Consulted—Acca House	1885
Ante-Natal Centre.	
Number of Sessions	200
Attendances	1290
Doctor Consulted	719
Food Distribution under the Council's Scheme.	
Number of patients in receipt of Dried Milk	383
Number of patients in receipt of National Milk	155
Number of lbs. Dried Milk distributed	13964
Number of cartons of National Milk distributed	2917
Number of lbs. of Dried Milk distributed free and at reduced rate	9140
Number of cartons of National Milk distributed free	1825
Number of 4oz. cartons of Virol distributed	2375
Number of 4oz. bottles of Cod Liver Oil distributed	109

Ministry of Health Milk Scheme.

The scheme for the supply of Milk for expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age was administered by the Ministry of Health up to the end of July, 1940. Milk was supplied either free or at the reduced price of 1d. or 2d. per pint according to the financial circumstances of each applicant. The following are details of milk supplied under this scheme during the period January to July, 1940:—

1940.	Supplied at 2d. per pint.		Supplied at 1d. per pint.		Supplied Free.	
	Individs.	Galls.	Individs.	Galls.	Individs.	Galls.
January	176	626½	95	338	479	1721½
February	157	539	107	377½	511	1805½
March	259	778½	140	424¾	497	1732½
April	248	858½	93	339½	367	1341½
May	192	678½	110	417½	348	1295
June	175	596½	106	389½	326	1167½
July	179	639½	126	459¾	272	1021½
	1386	4718½	777	2747½	2800	10085½

Average per individual

per month ... 27.2 pints.

28.3 pints.

28.8 pints.

As from 1st August, 1940, the above scheme was superseded by the National Milk Scheme administered by the Ministry of Food. The new scheme operates on somewhat similar lines to the old, and with equal success. Expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age may participate in the scheme and obtain milk at the reduced price of 2d. per pint or in cases below a certain income limit, the milk may be obtained free. In the cases of children under one year of age, National Dried Milk instead of liquid milk may be obtained at the Welfare Clinic on medical recommendation.

Artificial Light Clinic.—The work was continued on the lines described in former reports, 46 children under school age were treated. The following table shows the diseases dealt with and the results of the treatment in each case.

Disease	Cured.	Improved.	Unchanged.	Treatment Incomplete.	TOTALS.
Rickets	12	8	2	15	37
Bronchitis	1	—	—	1	2
Skin Diseases	—	—	—	—	—
Malnutrition	2	1	—	—	3
Nervous Debility	—	2	—	2	4
TOTALS	15	11	2	18	46

Summary.

No. of sessions	92
No. of attendances	265
Children treated (under 5 years)	46

V. Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.—The Sunderland and South Shields Water Company supply the Borough with a piped supply of water which is satisfactory in quantity and quality. The Company carry out bacteriological examinations of samples of water from each well and reservoir monthly and the town supply, as represented by tap samples weekly. A copy of the results of these bacteriological examinations are supplied to this Department each month. In addition, samples of tap water are taken periodically by this Department and the following are the results of the bacteriological examinations of samples submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle, by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Ref. Nos.	Coli-Aerogenes test—"Presumptive Coli" Total No. B.Coli per 100 ML.	Total Colonies developing on Agar at 37°C. (48 hours' incubation). per ML.	Total Colonies developing on Agar at 20-22°C. (3 days' incubation). per ML.	Strep-tococcal Test.	Laboratory Remarks.
5	1	17	380	Negative	Satisfactory.
6	3	23	425	Negative	Satisfactory.
					Coli found to be of "soil type."
7	1600	137	2715	—	Unsatisfactory.
8	1600	147	1525	—	Unsatisfactory.
9	1800	181	1685	—	Unsatisfactory.
10	1	4	265	—	Satisfactory.

These samples were taken for analysis following enemy air attacks to determine if the purity of the water supply had been affected by any fractures of the water mains and sewers. The three samples Nos. 7, 8 and 9 in the above table, which gave unsatisfactory bacteriological results, were taken following a fracture of a trunk water main by enemy action. The Water Company carried out further investigations and determined that the coliform organisms present were of the intermediate type (normal habitat vegetation and soil) and not of the B.Coli Communis type (faecal origin), so that the deterioration of the supply was not from sewage pollution. The Company carried out repairs to the main which was thoroughly washed out, and the water from the reservoir was treated with chloros and reported that further samples taken later were bacteriologically satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage.—There were no important extensions of sewerage in 1940 or improvements in the character and sufficiency of the arrangements for drainage, sewerage or sewage disposal.

Rivers and Streams.—The sewage of the town is discharged into the Rivers Tyne and Don without any treatment. This has been commented upon in previous reports and a joint committee of Tyneside Authorities has considered the whole question of sewerage and sewage disposal in the Tyneside Area, but there have been no further developments to check the extent of the pollution of the rivers.

Closet Accommodation.—The water carriage system operates in the Borough. At the end of the year there were approximately 8,149 water closes and 19 ash closets in the district. The few remaining ash closets are in isolated places.

Public Cleansing.—The arrangements for public cleansing continued as outlined in previous reports. Refuse is collected by motor and horse-drawn refuse collection vehicles and disposed of by controlled tipping. The campaign to salvage all classes of waste material, e.g. paper, metal, bones, etc., to assist the war effort gradually developed during 1940, and trailers attached to the motor vehicles are used for the collection of the salvage and special collections of salvage are arranged as required. Salvage is sorted at the Council's Depot and disposed of through trade channels. Refuse collection and disposal and the salvage campaign are in the hands of the Borough Engineer's department.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area—The Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935. Para. 27. (18).

Report by Mr. R. C. Thompson, Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.

	Number of informal written Notices by Inspector.	Number of Formal Notices by order of Authority.	Number of Nuisances abated after notice.
Dwelling-houses and Schools—			
Foul Conditions	2	...	2
Structural Defects	236	44	177
Overcrowding	—	—	—
Lodging-houses	—	—	—
Dairies and Milkshops	—	—	—
Cowsheds	8	—	8
Bakehouses	—	—	—
Slaughter-houses	—	—	—
Ashpits and Privies	—	—	—
Deposits of refuse and manure	2	—	2
Waterclosets	125	23	105
Defective Yard Paving	2	2	3
House Drainage—			
Defective Traps	6	1	5
No Disconnection from Sewers	—	—	—
Other Faults	65	3	62
Water Supply	9	2	6
Pigsties	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	2	2	1
Defective Ash-bins	33	7	24
Totals	490	84	395

Water, Food and Drugs.

Samples of water taken for analysis	6
Samples of Food & Drugs taken for analysis	66
Samples of Food & Drugs found adulterated	6

The following table shows in detail the inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year 1940:—

Nature of visit or inspection. Total inspections.

General Sanitation, etc.

Water Supply	33
Drainage	278
Stables and Piggeries	17
Offensive Trades	6
Fried Fish Shops	28

Factories	82
Work Places	2
Outworkers	2
Refuse Collection	10
Refuse Disposal	31
Rats and Mice	24
Schools	2
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	93
Shops Acts, 1934, Section 10	13
Revisits, do.	61

Other Visits.

Shops Acts, 1912-1938	104
Diseases of Animals Acts	20
Interviews	159
Air Raid Precautions	116

Housing.

Under Public Health Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	303
Visits paid to above houses	778
Under Housing Acts—	
No. of houses inspected	72
Visits paid to the above houses	295
Overcrowding—	
No. of houses inspected	3
Visits paid to above houses	9
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	19

Infectious Diseases.

Inquiries in cases of Infectious Diseases	192
Visits re disinfection	218
Miscellaneous Infectious Diseases Visits	123

Meat and Food Inspection.

Visits to Slaughterhouses	44
Visits to Shops and other premises	88
Visits to Butchers	39
Visits to Grocers	16
Visits to Greengrocers and Fruiterers	9
Visits to Cowsheds	6
Visits to Dairies and Milkshops	160
Visits to Ice-Cream Premises	9
Visits to other Food-preparing Places	16

Visits in connection with Sampling.

Milk—bacteriological	30
Milk—tubercle bacilli	21
Food and Drug samples	84
Miscellaneous Food Visits	16
Visits in connection with Food Control	202
	<hr/>
Total	3,833
	<hr/>

Fish Friers.

No. of premises registered	12
Visits made to these premises during the year ..	28

Offensive Trades.

No. of Rag & Bone dealers registered	1
Visits made during the year	6

Slaughterhouses.—The annual licences of the eight private slaughterhouses in the Borough were not renewed during 1940 by the Local Authority on the grounds that none of the premises were suitable for the purpose (see also section on the Inspection and Supervision of Food).

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.—As private slaughtering of live-stock was prohibited by the Government in January, 1940, the licensed slaughtermen in the Borough did not apply for the renewal of their licences.

Common Lodging Houses.—There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Camping Sites.—There were no camping sites licensed by the Local Authority under Sect. 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, during the year.

Smoke Abatement.—There was no action taken in respect of smoke abatement during the year.

Shops Act, 1934.—Action taken under the provisions of Section 10 during the year:—

No. of shops visited	61
No. of preliminary notices served	13
No. of shops for which notices were served	13
No. of notices complied with by owners	5

Four of the shops closed, and in four other cases the conditions were improved. At one shop the use of proper sanitary conveniences was provided.

Swimming Baths and Pools.—The Corporation owns a swimming bath situated in Walter Street, Jarrow. Owing to the difficulty of maintaining a satisfactory bacteriological standard of the swimming bath water in the absence of suitable purification plant, the premises remained closed during the year and were occupied by the the A.R.P. services as a station for the Rescue, Demolition and Decontamination squads.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.

No. of Council houses found to be infested by bed bugs ...	4
No. of other houses found to be infested	50

All these houses were subjected to disinfestation treatment on the same lines as stated in previous Annual Reports.

Schools.—No Public Elementary School was closed during the year to prevent the spread of infectious disease. School children who are contacts with cases of infectious disease are excluded from school for the necessary period and notices of exclusion are sent to the Head Teachers and School Attendance Officers. As mentioned in the Annual Report for last year certain of the older schools require the installation of modern sanitary equipment to replace the existing services.

Factories Act, 1937.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health. Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices.	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted.
FACTORIES with mechanical power.	69	4	—
FACTORIES without mechanical power	20	—	—
OTHER PREMISES under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	89	4	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Want of cleanliness	2	2	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
(Insufficient)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences—				
(Unsuitable or defective)	9	7	—	—
(Not separate for sexes)	—	—	—	—
Other Offences	2	2	—	—
Total.....	13	11	—	—

Four notices were received from Employers regarding employment of outworkers outside the Borough.

There is one outworkers premises in the Borough. This has been inspected and conditions found to be satisfactory.

During the year, there were installed in three factories, sanitary conveniences of the most modern type, consisting of ranges of closets on the water carriage system. The whole of the works executed was of high standard and complied in every way with the requirements of the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938.

In two other factories the conveniences are not up to the standard required, but plans for the erection of new ones have been submitted.

VI. Housing.

The following is a brief summary of the progress of the Local Authority's Housing Programme during 1940, together with a table of Housing Statistics.

Housing Act, 1936, Part II.—Individual Insanitary Houses.

Nine houses were the subject of demolition orders made in 1939. Three have been demolished, one is vacant but not demolished, and five are still occupied (the demolition orders have not been enforced owing to the present emergency).

One house was satisfactorily altered and repaired in accordance with specifications submitted by the owners and approved by the Local Authority.

Four houses were represented as dangerous and unfit for habitation and incapable of being made fit at a reasonable expense. The Local Authority considered the condition of the property and accepted specifications of repairs submitted by the owners. The work was in progress at the end of the year and was completed in 1941.

Housing Act, 1936, Part III.—Clearance Areas.

Central Ward, No. 2 Clearance Area. (Compulsory Purchase Order).

Details—281 houses, 19 shops and 9 other premises, 249 families, 883 persons.

North Ward, No. 6 Clearance Area.

Details—267 houses, 11 shops, 243 families, 853 persons.

East Jarrow Clearance Areas.

Details—11 areas, 121 houses, 4 shops, 96 families, 363 persons.

With the exception of a few single persons the vacation of these areas is complete and the demolition of the properties well advanced and nearing completion. The majority of the families were rehoused by the Local Authority.

As was pointed out in the Report for last year, the original clearance programme of the Local Authority has now been completed. 1,289 houses (mostly tenements) have been demolished displacing 1,167 families or 4,317 persons, approximately 80% being rehoused by the Local Authority. This is a satisfactory achievement and it was hoped that a further five-year programme, of similar dimensions to that completed, would completely remove all undesirable housing conditions in

the Borough. Unfortunately, all housing programmes are, of necessity, in abeyance for the duration of the war, but it is hoped that after the cessation of hostilities Local Authorities will be able to resume, with favourable Government support, this important section of Public Health work. The damage to property as a result of enemy air attacks does, of course, seriously complicate the housing situation, and housing and replanning schemes will be among the most important and urgent problems of Local Authorities in post-war reconstruction.

Housing Act, 1936—Part IV. Overcrowding.

No specific action was taken during the year in connection with families living under overcrowded conditions. Overcrowding has been slightly reduced as a result of the Council's clearance programme, as the extent of the overcrowding in clearance areas is usually fairly high, but the cancellation of all housing programmes leaves the abatement of overcrowding another post-war problem. The last available statistics showed that over 1,000 families were living under overcrowded conditions in the Borough, but this is now probably a low estimate as the destruction of dwelling houses by enemy air attacks has complicated the whole question of housing and overcrowding.

During the year certificates were granted to owners giving details of the permitted numbers of persons allowed in respect of 99 dwelling houses.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1940.

No. of new houses erected during the year:—

(a) By the Local Authority 54

(b) By Private Enterprise —

No. of new houses occupied during the year 54

The following is a summary of the different types of houses erected by the Local Authority up to 31st December, 1940:—

No. of Rooms ...	Built under Housing Act, 1919.		Built under Housing Act, 1924		Built under Housing Acts, 1930-1936 for slum clearance purposes			
	5	4	5	4	5	4	3	2
							(Aged Persons)	
Houses built on Monkton Estate	150	28	—	—	—	—	—	—
Houses built on Primrose Estate	14	20	4	504	248	210	498	68
Totals ...	164	48	4	504	248	210	498	68

Total erected and occupied up to 31st December, 1940 1,744

1.—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	375
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,467
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	50
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	215
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	4
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	260

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	179
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3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—**A.—Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	11
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	17
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	31
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	24
(b) By local authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

VII. Inspection and Supervision of Food.

Milk Supply.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

The following licences were granted during the year :

Licences to sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk under Dealer's	
Retailing Licences	2
Licences to carry on the process of "Pasteurising" Milk	1
Licences to sell "Pasteurised" Milk	1
Licences to produce "Accredited" Milk (granted by Durham	
County Council)	1

The Special Designations Order specifies the standards with which the various grades of milk must comply, and the following table shows the number of samples submitted under the Order to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne, for bacteriological and biological examination, and the results of the various tests.

Designation.	No. of Samples Submitted.	Type of Examination								Examination for tubercle bacilli.	
		Methylene Blue Test.		Coliform Test.		Plate Count Test.		Phosphatase Test.			
		Passed	Failed.	Passed	Failed.	Passed.	Failed.	Passed	Failed	Neg.	Pos.
Tuberculin Tested Milk	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Accredited Milk...	23	10	12	11	12	—	—	—	—	19	2
Pasteurised Milk	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total No. of samples submitted	26	11	12	12	12	1	1	—	—	20	2

Where samples of designated milk failed to comply with the standards specified by the Order, the matter was taken up with the retailer and producer and, where necessary, the appropriate licensing authority, with a view to obtaining improvements in production to ensure that all designated milk sold in the borough complies with the required standards. Samples of non-designated milk are for the purpose of comparison submitted for examination as samples of accredited milk and are included in the above table as such. Where these samples of non-designated milk proved to be of unsatisfactory bacteriological standard,

the matter was taken up with the local producers, or where the source of production was outside the Borough, the procedure of communicating with the Medical Officer of Health of the district concerned and inviting his co-operation to improve the quality of the supply was continued as in former years.

There is one establishment licensed to carry on the process of pasteurising milk and the premises have been visited frequently and the recording charts examined, and periodically samples of the pasteurised milk have been submitted for plate count examination under the Order.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli.

The following are details of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Newcastle upon Tyne, for biological examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

Total No. of samples submitted for examination.	No. of samples in which tubercle bacilli were found.	No. of samples free from tubercle bacilli.
22	2	20

The sources of supply of the milk in which tubercle bacilli were found were two farms outside the Borough. Accordingly, the information was forwarded to the Medical Officers of the Counties concerned who advised the Divisional Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry of Agriculture. At both farms the Veterinary Inspectors were able to trace the source of contamination and one cow from each herd was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, post-mortem examinations revealing tuberculous lesions in the udders. Bulk samples of milk from the remainder of the herds on each farm were later certified to be non-tuberculous, indicated that the source of infection of these supplies had been removed.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

The following are details of the persons and premises registered under this Order:—

No. of Wholesale and Retail Purveyors of Milk	109
No. of Cowkeepers	8
No. of Dairies	23

Of the retail purveyors registered, 90 are registered for the sale of bottled milk only, i.e. the milk is sold only in the closed and unopened bottles in which it is delivered to the premises. This applies to the majority of small general dealers shops in which open milk could only be sold with serious risk of contamination.

The premises registered have been visited during the year to ensure that the conditions under which milk is sold are satisfactory and registrations amended where necessary.

The eight dairy farms in the Borough have also been visited periodically during the year.

Meat and Other Foods.

Inspection of Meat and Slaughterhouses.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Public Health (Meat Regulations), 1924.

Under Section 57 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the licences of the eight private slaughterhouses in the Borough expired on 31st January, 1940. A detailed inspection was made of these premises used as slaughterhouses and the findings reported to the Health Committee.

The licences were not renewed on the ground that none of the premises were suitable for the purpose.

About the same time under emergency powers, conferred by the Defence Regulations, 1939, (Reg. 55) the Minister of Food made the Livestock (Restriction on Slaughtering) Order, 1940, which came into operation on the 15th January, 1940, prohibiting the private slaughtering of live-stock for human consumption.

In connection with the operation of this Order, the Minister of Food is the sole purchaser of all fat-stock for slaughter. The stock is bought at approved Collecting Centres and slaughtered on behalf of the Minister in certain selected slaughterhouses, and all other slaughtering of stock for human consumption is prohibited with a few minor exceptions. The meat is distributed through the Wholesale Meat Supply Associations, acting as agents of the Minister, to the retail trade.

The selected slaughterhouse for this Area is the Public Slaughterhouse at South Shields, from which meat is transported to a Jarrow Depot and distributed to the retailers, the allocation to retailers being based on the amount of the meat ration and the number of customers registered with each retailer. Supplies of imported meat are allocated to the Borough from Newcastle through the Wholesale Meat Supply Associations.

The local depot, under the control of a Committee of the local retail butchers, handles the distribution of supplies to the local retail trade. The depot is kept under supervision and attention paid to the handling, covering, and transport of the meat.

As a result of these arrangements outlined, no slaughtering is allowed in the Borough, except occasional slaughtering for home consumption under licence of the local office of the Ministry of Food. The following animals were slaughtered during the first week of the year prior to the restrictions coming into force:—

Sheep	31
Pigs	11

Only three pigs were slaughtered in the Borough after the restrictions came into force.

All animals slaughtered were inspected and the following condemned and destroyed:—

One pig's head, liver and stomach	Tuberculosis.
Two pigs' mesenteries	Tuberculosis.

Inspection of Shops, Stalls, etc.

Periodic inspections are made to see that the rules relating to cleanliness, specified by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, are observed in shops where meat is sold, and improvements obtained in sanitary accommodation, washing facilities, etc., where necessary.

There are no meat stalls in the Borough.

Motor vehicles used for the transport of supplies of meat, are periodically inspected to see that adequate protective coverings are used.

Inspection of Food Preparing Places.

Sections 13 and 14 Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Regular inspections are made of all places where food is prepared.

Under Section 14 of the Act, all premises used for the sale or manufacture or storage for sale of ice-cream, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, must be registered for that purpose by the Local Authority. The premises must comply with certain sanitary requirements designed as precautions against the contamination of food. A number of applications for registration of premises have been received and recorded until the provisions of the Act can be reasonably enforced.

Other food premises which are not required to be registered, are inspected under Section 13 of the Act, which specifies somewhat similar sanitary requirements.

Food Condemned during the Year.

The following is a list of food condemned during the year as unfit

for human consumption, and surrendered for disposal through appropriate salvage channels:

Beef	Bone-taint	712 lbs.
Beef	Black-mould	15 lbs.
Mutton	Unsound	33 lbs.
Sheep kidneys	do.	19 lbs.
Lamb	do.	44½ lbs.
Pork	do.	5 lbs.
Pigs' heads, pickled	do.	578 lbs.
Pigs' feet	do.	56.
Bacon	do.	46½ lbs.
Luncheon meat	do.	20 lbs. (4 tins).
Pears	do.	3 bushels.

Food Control.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector being appointed Ministry of Food Enforcement Inspector to the Local Food Control Committee, has, with the assistance of the two Sanitary Inspectors, carried out this work.

The visiting of the food premises in this connection has been of additional value in the general supervision and inspection of food. The operation of the numerous Maximum Prices Orders and the various grades of quality of certain foods has also a direct bearing on the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

A total of 202 visits were made in connection with Food Control during the year.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The following table shows the number of samples purchased for analysis under the above Act and submitted to the Public Analyst, and the results obtained:—

	Formal Samples.	Informal Samples.	Total.	No. Genuine.	No. not Genuine.
Milk	9	4	13	9	4
Milk—sterilized	2	—	2	2	—
Milk—pasteurised	2	—	2	2	—
Milk, condensed full cream sweetened	—	3	3	3	—
Milk, dried full cream	—	3	3	3	—
Milk, modified dried full cream	—	1	1	1	—
Butter	2	11	13	13	—
Cocoa	—	1	1	1	—
Coffee	2	—	2	2	—
Cooking fat	1	1	2	2	—
Dried eggs	1	—	1	1	—
Ground almonds	2	—	2	2	—
Icing sugar	1	—	1	1	—
Jam, raspberry—full fruit standard	—	2	2	—	2

Lard compound	—	1	1	1	—
Margarine	—	1	1	1	—
Paste, chicken, ham and tongue	—	1	1	1	—
Paste, turkey and tongue..	—	1	1	1	—
Pepper	3	—	3	3	—
Roast pork fat	—	1	1	1	—
Sausage	1	2	3	3	—
Tea	2	1	3	3	—
Whisky	3	—	3	3	—
Yeast	1	—	1	1	—
	32	34	66	60	6

The Public Analyst certified that the following four samples of milk were below standard in non-fatty solids:—

	Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.
Sample Ref. No. 18 ...	3.80%	8.29%
Sample Ref. No. 19 ...	3.25%	8.46%

The standard set up by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, is 3.00% Fat and 8.50% non-fatty solids.

Analyst's observations:—"Owing to the fact that both these samples had developed too high a degree of acidity when received, it was not possible to determine the freezing point accurately, therefore there is no evidence to show that the deficiency in non-fatty solids in each case is a natural one or due to the addition of water."

A letter of warning was sent to the vendor of these samples.

	Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Freezing Point (Hortvet) in degrees centigrade.
Sample Ref. No. 42...	3.37%	7.77%	-0.487°
Sample Ref. No. 43...	3.52%	7.71%	-0.476°

Analyst's observations:—"When judged by the standard for non-fatty solids in milk set up in the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, the said samples are deficient in non-fatty solids to an extent which corresponds to the addition of 8.50% and 9.30% of water respectively. No change had occurred in the samples when analysed which could effect the accuracy of my analysis."

Both these samples were from one retailer, No. 42 being taken at the retailer's premises, and No. 43 on delivery to a customer. The retailer was successfully prosecuted and was fined 20/- by the magistrates and ordered to pay £3 19s. 0d. costs.

Two samples of raspberry jam, full fruit standard, were certified by the analyst to be deficient in fruit content.

Sample No. 63—Insoluble solids	0.905%
Equal to fruit content	28.00%

Analyst's observations:—"According to the Jam (Maximum Prices) Order, 1940, Raspberry Jam full fruit standard should contain not less than 38.00% of fruit, consequently the said sample is deficient to the extent of 9.00% actual fruit. As there undoubtedly are difficulties which may occur during the course of pouring jam at the factory, particularly in the one pound size of jars, I would suggest that a further informal sample of the same brand be submitted for analysis, preferably a two pound jar, to see whether this particular jam is habitually deficient in fruit content."

Accordingly, sample No. 66 (a two pound jar) was obtained and submitted for analysis with the following result:—

Insoluble solids	0.97%
Equal to fruit content	30.00%
Sulphur Dioxide in parts per million	55.

Analyst's observations:—"Full Fruit Standard Raspberry Jam should contain not less than 38.00% of fruit, consequently there is a deficiency of 8.00% of the amount of fruit which should be present in this sample. According to the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, the maximum amount of sulphur dioxide in Jam which is permitted is 40 parts per million, consequently this sample contains 15 parts per million of sulphur dioxide in excess of this amount."

Two further samples of this grade of Jam were later obtained and submitted for analysis and both were certified to comply with the required standard.

The matter was raised with the manufacturers who stated that in the manufacture of the jam, the difficulty is that raspberry being a very light fruit, floats on the top of the boil, and unless the jam is kept well stirred until properly cooled, the first jars filled may get more than their proportion of fruit, and other jars suffer in consequence.

With regard to the excess of sulphur dioxide in one sample of this jam, it was stated that since the outbreak of war, delays in the transport of fresh fruit to the factory necessitated the use of preservatives before the fruit was despatched to the jam factory, whereas formerly the preservative was added to the fresh fruit at the factory.

The manufacturers promised to give careful attention to these points.

Artificial Cream. (Food & Drugs Act, 1938, Sects. 27, 29).

There are no premises in the district to which these sections of the Act relating to the sale or manufacture of artificial cream applies. One factory producing a confectionery filling has been periodically inspected under Section 13 of the Act.

The Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

The three samples of condensed milk which were submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs Act also complied with the requirements of these Regulations which specify the standards and the type of labels necessary for the different grades.

The Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.

The four samples of dried milk which were submitted for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, also complied with the requirements of these Regulations which specify the standards and the type of labels for the different grades.

The Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1939.

These Regulations control the type and amount of preservatives which may be used in certain articles of food. One sample of Raspberry Jam, Full Fruit Standard, contained preservative (sulphur dioxide) in excess of the amount allowed by the Regulations—further details are given above. All other samples of food submitted for analysis under the Food & Drugs Act complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

Chemical examination of food is undertaken by the Public Analyst, C. J. H. Stock, Esq., B.Sc., F.I.C., of Darlington.

Biological and Bacteriological examinations are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory, King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

VIII. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

During 1940 there were no alterations in the list of notifiable diseases. The total number of notifications of infectious diseases received during the year was 643 as compared with 292 in 1939. Measles and Whooping Cough which became notifiable in October, 1939, were responsible for 223 and 26 notifications respectively. Diphtheria notifications increased from 29 in 1939 to 143 in 1940. The spread of this disease was reaching alarming proportions until an immunisation scheme was adopted. Cerebro Spinal Fever showed an increase of 15 notifications over 1939, and Pneumonia increased from 98 to 120 notifications.

Reductions occurred in the number of notifications of Tuberculosis, Scarlet Fever, Ophthalmia Neonatorum and Puerperal Pyrexia.

No cases occurred of Smallpox, Acute Poliomyelitis, Encephalitis Lethargica, Enteric Fever, and Malaria.

It was not found necessary to close any schools during the year on account of infectious diseases.

1. **Scarlet Fever.**

The total number of cases notified during the year was 16, the lowest figure in the Borough since 1932. Two cases were nursed at home after assurances had been given that adequate precautions would be taken to prevent any spread of infection. No return cases occurred during the year. The disease was of a mild character and no deaths were recorded.

2. **Diphtheria.**

During the year 143 cases were notified as against 29 in 1939. More than half the cases occurred in the Primrose and Hedworth Ward, and the majority of the cases occurred in the last quarter of the year. Seven deaths were recorded from Diphtheria.

In December, an immunisation scheme was adopted. The re-agents used were T.A.F. (Burroughs Wellcome) and A.P.T. (Thackeray). Under the Ministry of Health Circular 2230, various makes of A.P.T. were obtained from King's College, Newcastle. As the scheme was not commenced until December, no cases had completed their immunisation by the end of the year. Private practitioners also assisted and immunised a number of cases privately.

Supplies of anti-toxin are available for distribution to the practitioners of the Borough, and during the year 176,000 units were distributed.

3. **Pneumonia.**

120 notifications of pneumonia were received during 1940 compared with 98 in 1939. The increase in the notifications was mainly during the first few months of the year. 17 notifications concerned infants under one, 14 concerned children 1—3 years of age, and 22 the age group 45—65. A total of 23 deaths were recorded from Pneumonia, but the death rate is lower than in previous years, and the number of deaths of infants under one was half that during 1939.

There are no existing facilities for the typing of pneumococci or for the provision of appropriate type sera.

4. **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

Three cases were notified in 1940 which is much lower than the previous year. In no case was vision affected.

CASES			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Total Deaths
Notified.	Treated.					
	At Home	In Hospital				
3	3	—	3	—	—	—

All cases of ophthalmia notified are visited by the Health Visitors under the supervision of the private practitioner in charge of the case.

5. **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

Two cases were notified during the year, which is lower than the previous year when six cases were notified. No deaths were recorded from Puerperal Sepsis.

6. **Erysipelas.**

Notifications of this disease showed a fairly uniform seasonal and ward distribution. No cases were admitted to the Borough Isolation Hospital and no deaths were recorded.

7. **Cerebro Splnal Fever.**

There was a considerable increase in the number of notifications of this disease during 1940. 16 cases were notified compared with only one the previous year, and most occurred in the August-November period. This probably coincided with the fact that the congregation of people in public shelters during long and frequent air raid alerts in this period, gave rise to conditions favourable to the spread of the disease. Six deaths were recorded during the year.

8. Measles.

This disease was made notifiable in October, 1939, and no cases were notified during the period October-December, 1939. During the summer months of 1940 however, Measles became very prevalent throughout the Borough, but showed considerable reduction towards the end of the year. A total of 223 cases were notified and two deaths were recorded.

9. Whooping Cough.

26 notifications of Whooping Cough were received during 1940. This is lower than 1939 when 33 cases were notified in the October-December period, when this disease first became notifiable. All cases were children under 10 years of age. No deaths were recorded.

10. Tuberculosis.

The total number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during 1940 was 67, pulmonary 49 and non-pulmonary 18. Both the pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms show a slight reduction on the figures for 1939 when new cases totalled 74, pulmonary 52 and non-pulmonary 22.

The total number of deaths recorded from tuberculosis during the year was 34, pulmonary 27, non-pulmonary 7, as compared with the same total for 1939, pulmonary 31 and non-pulmonary 3. The death rate for all forms of tuberculosis per 1,000 population however, shows a slight increase from 1.14 in 1939 to 1.23 in 1940, due to the reduction in the estimate of population which for 1940 refers only to the civilian population. Despite this, the pulmonary death rate shows a decline from 1.04 in 1939 to 0.98 in 1940, although the non-pulmonary death rate shows an increase from 0.10 to 0.25. The 1940 statistics therefore bear favourable comparison with those for the previous year.

As pointed out in the report for last year the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified annually and the annual death rate has been decreasing steadily for many years.

In all cases of infectious disease occurring within the Borough and requiring removal to hospital, the Sanitary Inspector visits the house and carries out any necessary disinfection and advises as to the proper precautions.

Lots of infectious bedding disinfected or destroyed ...	24
Houses disinfected after infectious disease	207

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1940.

DISEASES.	MONTHS.												WARDS.						TOTALS.	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	North	South	East	West	Orange	Central		Primrose Hedwith
Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	1	3	...	5	...	2	4	3	1	3	3	16
Diphtheria ..	3	1	4	9	4	1	2	5	8	19	50	37	...	2	15	12	2	76	143	
Pneumonia	15	13	18	20	14	5	8	5	3	5	5	9	...	8	20	14	16	22	120	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3	3
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Erysipelas	2	1	1	2	4	...	7	2	2	3	1	1	...	4	4	3	4	1	8	20
Cerebro-Spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	4	2	5	...	...	2	2	2	2	1	5	16
Measles	1	...	...	5	58	33	37	30	31	10	6	12	...	36	47	32	27	25	42	223
Whooping Cough	1	6	1	...	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	6	...	3	4	5	3	2	8	20
Dysentery .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	4	3	2	6	2	3	1	6	3	5	7	7	...	4	4	10	5	8	11	49
Other Tuberculous Diseases .....	...	3	...	5	3	...	2	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	3	3	1	7	18
TOTALS	26	27	26	48	93	44	63	54	55	50	77	80	71	42	104	110	65	68	183	643

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING THE YEAR 1940.

Diseases.	Total cases notified.	AGE GROUPS.											Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total deaths.
		Under 1 year												
		1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 & over.		
Scarlet Fever	16			1		3	10	2					14	...
Diphtheria	143	5	1	8	9	11	49	38	12	7	2	1	146	7
Pneumonia	120	17	14	9	9	4	9	3	7	12	10	22	4	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	3	3												...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2									1	1		1	...
Erysipelas	26	1	1			1	1	1	1	5	5	8	2	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	16	5	2				1		2	2	3	1	18	6
Measles	223	13	23	34	21	30	92	10						2
Whooping Cough	26	4	6	6	5	2	3							...
Dysentery	1							1					1	...

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1940.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 to 5 ...	1	1	2	1	...	1	2	...
5 to 15 ...	3	2	1	7	...	...	1	1
15 to 25 ...	8	11	1	1	2	5	1	...
25 to 35 ...	4	3	...	1	7	1	...	...
35 to 45 ...	5	6	...	1	4	3	...	...
45 to 55 ...	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...
55 to 65 ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
65 and upwards	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Totals ...	25	24	5	13	15	12	6	1

NOTE.—The above table includes primary notifications and also any other new cases which came to notice during the year other than by primary notification. Of these latter there were, pulmonary males—2, pulmonary females—3.

5 deaths (14.7% of the total deaths from tuberculosis) occurred among persons who had not been notified to be suffering from tuberculosis. Four of these were inward transferable deaths.

The following tables give the number of cases of tuberculosis registered in the Borough at the beginning and end of the year, and the number of cases removed from the register during the year, with the reason for removal:—

Sex.	No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year.		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year.	
	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.	Pulmonary.	Non- Pulmonary.
Males ...	103	68	89	48
Females ...	69	56	77	55
Totals ...	172	124	166	103

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for Removal.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M	F
Died	23	13	4	1
Diagnosis not confirmed .	1	1	1	4
Removed from district ...	4	4	6	2
Recovered	7	3	13	7
No record... ..	3	...	1	1
Duplicate	1	...	...	...
Totals	39	21	25	15

The number of Jarrow patients admitted to Hospitals and Sanatoria under the County Council's Tuberculosis Scheme during 1940 was 40.

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

BOROUGH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

Report on Admissions and Discharges during 1940.

In Hospital, 1st January, 1940, there were 3 patients:—

Diphtheria	1
Scarlet Fever	2

Admissions—

Diphtheria	142
Scarlet Fever	11
Cerebro Spinal Fever	18
Dysentery	1
	<hr/>
	172
	<hr/>

Admissions to Hebburn Isolation Hospital—

Diphtheria	4
Scarlet Fever	3
	<hr/>
	7
	<hr/>

Transferred from Jarrow to Hebburn—

Diphtheria	18
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Discharges—

Diphtheria	81
Scarlet Fever	13
Cerebro Spinal Fever	15
Dysentery	1
	<hr/>
	110
	<hr/>

Discharged from Hebburn Isolation Hospital—

Diphtheria	12
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Nine patients died during the year:—

Diphtheria	6
Cerebro Spinal Fever	3

In Hospital, 31st December, 1940, there were 51 patients:—

Jarrow Isolation Hospital,	
Diphtheria	38
Hebburn Isolation Hospital,	
Diphtheria	10
Scarlet Fever	3
	<hr/>

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IX. Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894-1937, and the Agriculture Act, 1937 (Part Iv.).

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. SCOTT, AND GENTLEMEN,

The following is a brief summary of the work carried out in the Borough under the above Acts, during 1940.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. THOMPSON,

Local Inspector under the Diseases
of Animals Acts.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

There has been no outbreak of this disease in the borough during the year.

Preventive Orders.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Packing Materials) Orders, 1925 and 1926.

The premises where packing materials are received have been visited and the proper disposal of packing materials enforced.

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Boiling of Animal Foodstuffs) Orders, 1932-1940.

The Amending Order which came into force during the year, amends Article I of the principal Order and gives power to the Local Authority to grant certificates in respect of premises where a process of boiling animal foodstuffs is carried on, within the meaning of the Orders.

There have been no certificates granted in this Borough.

Pig-keepers' premises have been visited, and no breach of the Order was observed.

Importation of Meat, etc. (Wrapping Materials) Orders, 1932 & 1939.

During my inspections, no breach of this Order has come to my notice.

Tuberculosis Orders, 1925-1938.

No notice has been received of any animal having been slaughtered in accordance with this Order during the year.

The Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1936.

This Order has been amended by the Warble Fly (Dressing of Cattle) Order of 1940. The Amending Order prohibits the method of squeezing maggots out of the backs of infected cattle, or their removal by other mechanical means.

All visibly infected animals must, during the dressing season be treated by the application at monthly intervals of a derris dressing prepared in accordance with the specification laid down in the Order.

All owners of cattle in the Borough were notified accordingly and each was supplied with a copy of the Ministry's pamphlet "The Ox Warble Flies."

Swine Fever Order, 1938.

This Order is amended by the "Swine Fever (Amendment) Order of 1940. It modifies the Order of 1938 in respect of swine fever at slaughter-houses and bacon factories.

All the piggeries in the Borough have been visited.

Information was received from the South Shields Police, that swine fever was suspected among pigs removed from a piggery in this Borough to South Shields.

The necessary investigations were made, and subsequently the District Veterinary Inspector stated that the pigs were not suffering from swine fever.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1922.

This Order has been amended by the Regulation of Movement of Swine Order of 1940; it amends the Order of 1922 with regard to the licensing and marketing of fat pigs which are sent for immediate slaughter.

No. of swine moved into the Borough	Nil.
No. of swine moved out of the Borough	35

Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Swine Fever) Order, 1922.

No. of swine moved into the Borough from markets in Newcastle	13
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All the swine were duly slaughtered.

During the year slaughtering in private slaughter-houses was prohibited.

The Movement of Animals (Records) Order, 1925.

The record of movement books have to be examined from time to time.

One pig-keeper was warned, and instructed regarding the keeping of records, for the movement of stock.

Poultry Diseases.

- 1.—The Fowl Pest Order, 1936.**
- 2.—The Poultry and Hatching of Eggs (Importation) Order, 1936.**
- 3.—The Poultry Markets and Receptacles (Disinfection) Orders, 1936-7.**
- 4.—The Poultry (Exposure for Sale) Order, 1937.**

No cases or suspected cases of Fowl Pest has been reported. There are no places in the Borough where poultry are exposed for sale.

Brucellosis Melitensis Order of 1940.

This Order came into force on the 3rd July, 1940, and empowers the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries to cause to be slaughtered any cattle, sheep, goats or swine which in his opinion are affected with brucellosis melitensis or have been in any way exposed to the infection of that disease, and to pay compensation therefore. The Order also provides for the detention and isolation of animals, and for cleansing and disinfection of premises.

REPORT
ON
SHOPS ACT (1912-1938)
for the year 1940.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MRS. SCOTT, AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my third Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

Shops Acts, 1912-1938.

In the administration of the above Acts, 586 premises are liable to inspection.

There are 135 unoccupied premises.

The number of recorded visits during the year has been reduced owing to other pressing duties, but as a large number of visits has been made to shops in connection with Food Control, the condition of the premises, and working hours of the employees have been noted at the time of these visits.

In accordance with the Regulations made under the Defence (General) Regulations 60A, the closing hours for shops in the Borough were fixed from 17th November, 1940, to 2nd March, 1941, at 7-30 p.m. on the late day, and 6 p.m. on other days, with certain exceptions.

There was no extension of hours during the Christmas period.

There is a large number of shops being closed at an earlier hour than the Statutory closing hours.

Under difficult conditions your Inspectors have endeavoured to carry out the duties in relation to the Shops Acts.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. C. THOMPSON,

Chief Shops Inspector.

Summary of work done during 1940:—

No. of visits made to Shops during the year	104
No. of infringements of the Acts, etc.	59
No. of verbal cautions given	31
No. of letters of caution sent by Chief Shops Inspector	4
No. of copies of Rules relating to shops supplied to shop-keepers	60

The appended Tables show:—

1. Principal Acts and Regulations administered by the Department.
2. The nature of the infringements of the Shops Acts.
3. The types of shops dealt with for infringements.
4. Types of business carried on in "Shops" under the Acts.
5. Summary of work done—Shops Act, 1934, Section 10.
(Extract from Report as Chief Sanitary Inspector).

TABLE No. 1.

The principal Acts and Regulations administered by the Department are as follow:—

Shops Act, 1912.
Shops Act, 1913.
Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, as amended by
Section 60a of the Defence Regulations, 1939.
Shops Act, 1934, as amended by the Young Persons
(Employment) Act, 1938, Part 2.
Shops Act, 1936.
Retail Meat Dealers Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1936.
Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act, 1936.
Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938.

Shops Regulations, 1912.
Shops Regulations, 1913.
Shops Regulations, 1937.
Shops Regulations, 1939.
Shops (Procedure for Jewish Tribunals) Regulations,
1937.

Local Orders made by the Council:—

Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 1.
Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Order, No. 2.
Jarrow Shops Half Holiday Exemption Order, No. 1.
Jarrow Butchers Weekly Half Holiday & Closing Order, 1920.
Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Exemption
Order, 1937

Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Weekly Half Holiday Order, 1937.
 Jarrow (Extended Area) Shops Extension & Weekly Half Holiday
 Order, 1937.
 Jarrow (Extended Area) Butchers Shops Closing Order, 1937.

TABLE No. 2.

Infringements of the Shops Acts, 1912-1938.

Early Closing Day not observed	1
Prescribed Forms of Notices as to Assistants weekly half holiday not exhibited	19
Prescribed Forms of Notices as to Assistants weekly half holiday not kept up to date	3
Employing assistants on their weekly half holiday after 1-30 p.m. ...	1
Records of Employment of Young Persons not being kept up to date, also forms and notices required in respect of the Employ- ment of Young Persons Act, 1934, not being exhibited	19
No notice re provision of seats exhibited or delivered to female assistants	13
Record of Employment of Young Persons on Sunday not kept up to date	1
Sale of non-exempted articles during prohibited hours.	2

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TABLE No. 3.

Types of Shops dealt with for Infringements.

General Dealers	8
Confectioners	5
Grocers	5
Fruiterers	2
Fishmongers and Friers	2
Butchers	1
Drapers	1
Radio Dealers	1
Clothiers	1
Second-hand Dealers	1
Chemists	1
Furniture Dealers	1
Motor Accessory Dealers	1
Electricians	1

TABLE No. 4.**Shops Acts.**

Types of business carried on under the Acts were as follows:—

Refreshment Caterers	4
Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers	13
Butchers and Pork Butchers	34
Bakers, Caterers, and Confectioners	34
Chemists, Opticians and Photographers	6
Clothiers, Drapers and Milliners	22
Coal Dealers	22
Dairies	7
Fish Dealers	4
Fried Fish Dealers	11
Fruiterers and Florists	28
Furniture Dealers	9
Grocers and Provision Dealers	26
General Dealers	68
Glass, China, Ironmongers, Hardware Dealers...	11
Hairdressers and Barbers	14
Jewellers and Pawnbrokers	3
Motor Engineers and Cycle and Wireless Dealers.	9
Licensed Victuallers	52
Newsagents, Stationers and Fancy Dealers	24
Piano and Music Dealers	2
Saddlers and Sewing Machine Dealers	2
Tobacconists	7
Wallpaper and Paint Dealers	4
Shops not occupied	135
Electrician	1
Plumber	3
Post Office	6
Funeral Furnishers	3
Corn Merchants	2
Druggist	2
Dry Cleaners	2
Hatters	1
Lending Libraries	2
Herbalists	1
Second-hand Furniture Dealers	3
Cafes	2
Wool Dealers	2

Booksellers	2
Laundry Receiving Offices	3
	<hr/>
Total ..	586
	<hr/>

TABLE No. 5.**Shops Act, 1934—Section 10.**

Action taken under the provisions of Section 10 of the Shops Act, 1934.

No. of Shops visited	61
No. of Preliminary Notices served	13
No. of Shops for which Notices were served	13
No. of Notices complied with by Owners	5

Four shops have closed, and in the other four cases the conditions had improved.

At one shop the use of proper sanitary conveniences was provided.

